LETT

FROM

THE SECRETAR

Transmitting, pursuant to a resolution of the House o

A COPY OF THE MA

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS UNDER TH

FOR ASCERTAININ

NORTHERN AND NORTHW

BETWEEN

THE UNITED STATES AN

MARCH 18,

Read, and laid upon

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PRINTED BY GALES
1828.

LETTER

FROM

RETARY OF STATE,

olution of the House of Representatives, of the nineteenth ultimo,

THE MAPS AND REPORT

OF THE

UNDER THE TREATY OF GHENT,

FOR ASCERTAINING THE

ND NORTHWESTERN BOUNDARY

BETWEEN

TATES AND GREAT BRITAIN.

MARCH 18, 1828.

Read, and laid upon the table.

WASHINGTON:
PRINTED BY GALES & SEATON.
1828.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, March 15, 1828.

The Secretary of State, in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 19th ultimo, directing him to report to that House a copy of the Maps, and so much of the Reports of the Commissioners under the Treaty of Ghent, for ascertaining the Northern and Northwestern Boundary between the United States and Great Britain, as will exhibit those parts of said boundary which are already decided upon, has the honor to report the accompanying copies of a part of a series of Maps which have been communicated to this office, exhibiting Surveys and Delineations of so much of said Boundary line as is believed to be required by the resolution of the House; and respectfully to refer the House to the Decision, dated 18th June, 1822, of the Joint Commissioners under the sixth article of the said treaty, published at the end of the Acts of the second Session of the Seventeenth Congress, in the seventh volume of the Laws of the United States, for a further and full explanation of the said Boundary Line, as agreed upon and established.

Respectfully submitted.

H. CLAY.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSIONERS

Under the Sixth Article of the Treaty of Ghent, done at Utica, in the State of New York, 18th June, 1822.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed, sworn, and authorized, in virtue of the sixth article of the Treaty of Peace and Amity between His Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, concluded at Ghent, on the 24th of December, 1814, impartially to examine, and, by a report or declaration, under their hands and seals, to designate, "that portion of the boundary of the United States from the point where the 45th degree of north latitude strikes the river Iroquois, or Cataraqui, along the middle of said river into Lake Ontario, through the middle of said lake, until it strikes the communication, by water, between that lake and Lake Erie; thence, along the middle of said communication, into Lake Erie, through the middle of said lake, until it arrives at the water communication into Lake Huron; thence, through the middle of said water communication, into Lake Huron; thence, through the middle of said lake, to the water communication between that lake and Lake Superior;" and to "decide to which of the two contracting parties the several islands lying within the said rivers, lakes, and water communications, do respectively belong, in conformity with the true intent of the treaty of 1783;" do decide and declare, that the following described line (which is more clearly indicated on a series of maps accompanying this report, exhibiting correct surveys and delineations of all the rivers, lakes, water communications, and islands, embraced by the sixth article of the treaty of Ghent, by a black line, shaded on the British side with red, and on the American side with blue; and each sheet of which series of maps is identified by a certificate, subscribed by the Commissioners, and by the two principal surveyors employed by them,) is the true boundary intended by the two beforementioned treaties; that is to say:

Beginning at a stone monument, erected by Andrew Ellicot, Esquire, in the year 1817, on the south bank, or shore, of the said river Iroquois, or Cataraqui, (now called the St. Lawrence,) which monument bears south, 74° 45′ west, and is eighteen hundred and forty yards distant from the stone church in the Indian village of St. Regis, and indicates the point at which the 45th parallel of north latitude strikes the said river; thence, running north 35° 45′ west, into the river, on a line at right angles with the southern shore, to a point one hundred yards south of the opposite island, called Cornwall Island; thence, turning westerly, and passing around the southern and western sides of said island, keeping one hundred yards distant therefrom, and following the curvatures of its shores, to a point opposite to the northwest corner, or angle, of said island; thence, to and along the middle of the main river, until it approaches the eastern extremity of Barnhart's Island; thence, northerly, along the channel which divides the last mentioned island from the Canada shore, keeping one hundred yards distant from the island, until it approaches Sheik's Island; thence, along the middle of the strait which divides Barnhart's and Sheik's Islands, to the channel called the Long Sault, which separates the two last mentioned islands from the Lower Long Sault Island; thence, westerly, (crossing the centre of the last mentioned channel,) until it approaches within one hundred yards of the north shore of the Lower Sault Island; thence, up the north branch of the river, keeping to the north of, and near, the Lower Sault Island, and also north of, and near, the Upper Sault (sometimes called Baxter's) Island, and south of the two small islands marked on the map A and B, to the western extremity of the Upper Sault, or Baxter's Island; thence, passing between the two islands called the Cats, to the middle of the river above; thence, along the middle of the river, keeping to the north of the small islands marked C and D; and north also of Chrystler's Island, and of the small island next above it, marked E, until it approaches the northeast angle of Goose Neck Island; thence, along the passage which divides the last mentioned island from the Canada shore, keeping one hundred yards from the island, to the upper end

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thence, along the middle of the river, north of Gull Island, and of the islands No. 29, 32, 33, 34, 35, Bluff Island, and No. 39, 44, and 45, and to the south of No. 30, 31, 36, Grenadier Island, and No. 37, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, 46, 47, and 48, until it approaches the east end of Well's Island; thence, to the north of Well's Island, and along the strait which divides it from Rowe's Island, keeping to the north of the small islands No. 51, 52, 54, 58, 59, and 61, and to the south of the small islands numbered and marked 49, 50, 53, 55, 57, 60, and X, until it approaches the northeast point of Grindstone Island; thence, to the north of Grindstone Island, and keeping to the north also of the small islands, No. 63, 65, 67, 68, 70, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, and 78, and to the south of No. 62, 64, 66, 69, and 71, until it approaches the southern point of Hickory Island; thence, passing to the south of Hickory Island, and of the two small islands lying near its southern extremity, numbered 79 and 80; thence, to the south of Grand or Long Island, keeping near its southern shore, and passing to the north of Carlton Island, until it arrives opposite to the southwestern point of said Grand Island in Lake Ontario; thence, passing to the north of Grenadier, Fox, Stony, and the Gallop Islands in Lake Ontario, and to the south of, and near, the islands called the Ducks, to the middle of the said lake; thence, westerly, along the middle of said lake, to a point opposite the mouth of the Niagara river; thence, to and up the middle of the said river, to the Great Falls; thence, up the Falls, through the point of the Horse Shoe, keeping to the west of Iris or Goat Island, and of the group of small islands at its head, and following the bends of the river so as to enter the strait between Navy and Grand Islands; thence, along the middle of said strait, to the head of Navy Island; thence, to the west and south of, and near to, Grand and Beaver Islands, and to the west of Strawberry, Squaw, and Bird Islands, to Lake Erie; thence, southerly and westerly, along the middle of Lake Erie, in a direction to enter the passage immediately south of Middle Island, being one of the easternmost of the group of islands lying in the western part of said lake; thence, along the said passage, proceeding to the north of Cunningham's Island, of the three Bass Islands, and of the Western Sister, and to the south of the islands called the Hen and Chickens, and of the Eastern and Middle Sisters; thence, to the middle of the mouth of the Detroit river, in a direction to enter the channel which divides Bois-blanc and Sugar Islands; thence, up the said channel, to the west of Bois-blanc Island, and to the east of Sugar, Fox, and Stony Islands, until it approaches Fighting or Great Turkey Island; thence, along the western side, and near the shore of said last mentioned island, to the middle of the river above the same; thence, along the middle of said river, keeping to the southeast of, and near, Hog Island, and to the northwest of, and near, the island called Isle a la Peche, to Lake St. Clair; thence, through the middle of said lake, in a direction to enter that mouth or channel of the river St. Clair which is usually denominated the Old Ship Channel; thence, along the middle of said channel, between Squirrel Island on the southeast, and Herson's Island on the northwest, to the upper end of the last mentioned island, which is nearly opposite to Point au Chenes, on the American shore; thence, along the middle of the river St. Clair, keeping to the west of, and near, the islands called Belle Riviere Isle, and the Isle aux Cerfs, to Lake Huron; thence, through the middle of Lake Huron, in a direction to enter the strait or passage between Drummond's Island on the west, and the little Manitou Island on the east; thence, through the middle of the passage which divides the two last mentioned islands; thence, turning northerly and westerly, around the eastern and northern shores of Drummond's Island, and proceeding in a direction to enter the passage between the Island of St. Joseph's and the American shore, passing to the north of the intermediate islands No. 61, 11, 10, 12, 9, 6, 4, and 2, and to the south of those numbered 15, 13, 5, and 1.

Thence, up the said last mentioned passage, keeping near to the island St. Joseph's, and passing to the north and east of Isle a la Crosse, and of the small islands numbered 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20, and to the south and west of those numbered 21, 22, and 23, until it strikes a line (drawn on the map with black ink, and shaded on one side of the point of intersection with blue, and on the other with red) passing across the river at the head of St. Joseph's Island, and at the foot of the Neebish Rapids, which line denotes the determination of the boundary directed to be run by the sixth article of the Treaty of Ghent.

And the said Commissioners do further decide and declare, that all the islands lying in the rivers, lakes, and water communications, between the before described boundary line and the adjacent shores of Upper Canada, do, and each of them does, belong to his Britannic Majesty: and that all the islands lying in the rivers, lakes, and water communications, between the said boundary line and the adjacent shores of the United States, or their Territories, do, and each of them does, belong to the United States of America, in conformity with the true intent of the second article of the said treaty of 1783, and of the sixth article of the treaty of Ghent.

In faith whereof, we, the Commissioners aforesaid, have signed this declaration, and thereunto affixed our seals.

Done, in quadruplicate, at Utica, in the State of New York, in the United States of America, this eighteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two.

PETER B. PORTER, [L. S.]
ANTH. BARCLAY, [L. S.]

We certify this to be a true Map of part of the Boundary designated by the Sixth Article of Treaty of Ghent from actual survey by order of the Board.

PETER B PORTER
ANTH BARCLAY
WILLIAM A BIRD
DAVID THOMPSON

COMMISSIONERS U.S.

SURVEYORS

UNDER THE 6TH ARTICLE OF THE TREATY OF GHENT.

Bradlee's Lithographic Boston

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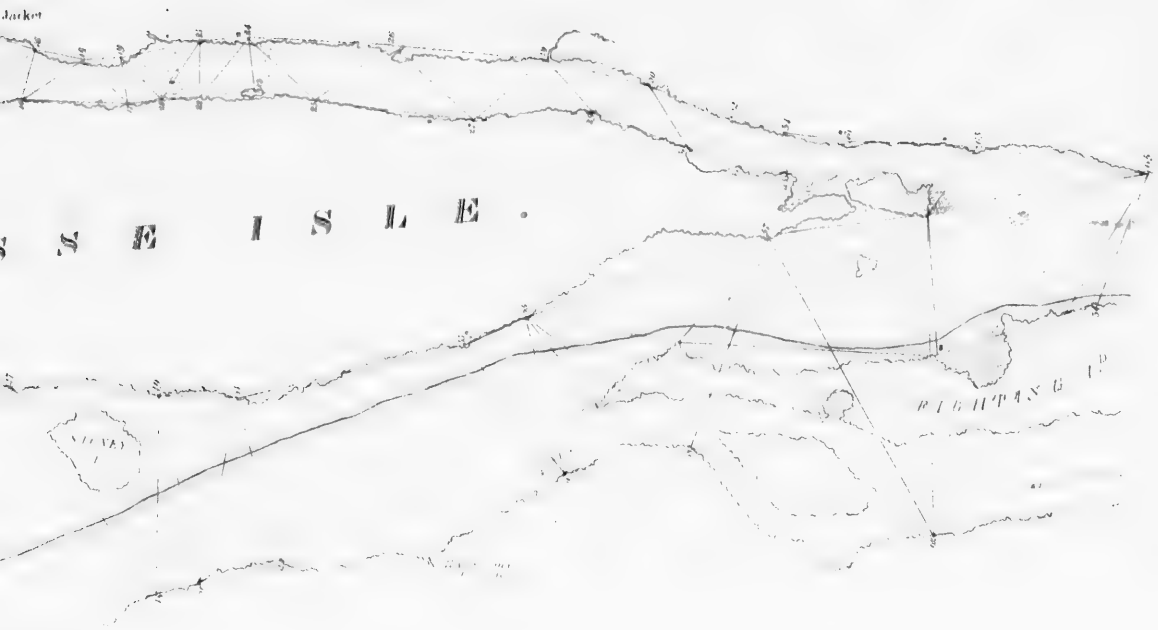
— 1880 —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PETER B PORTER
ANTH^E BARCLAY
WILLIAM A BIRD
DAVID THOMPSON

Engraved by James Eddy

No. 2.

DETROIT.

1830.

R B PORTER
BARCLAY
M A HIRD
THOMPSON

No. 5 -

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1820.

We certify this to be a true
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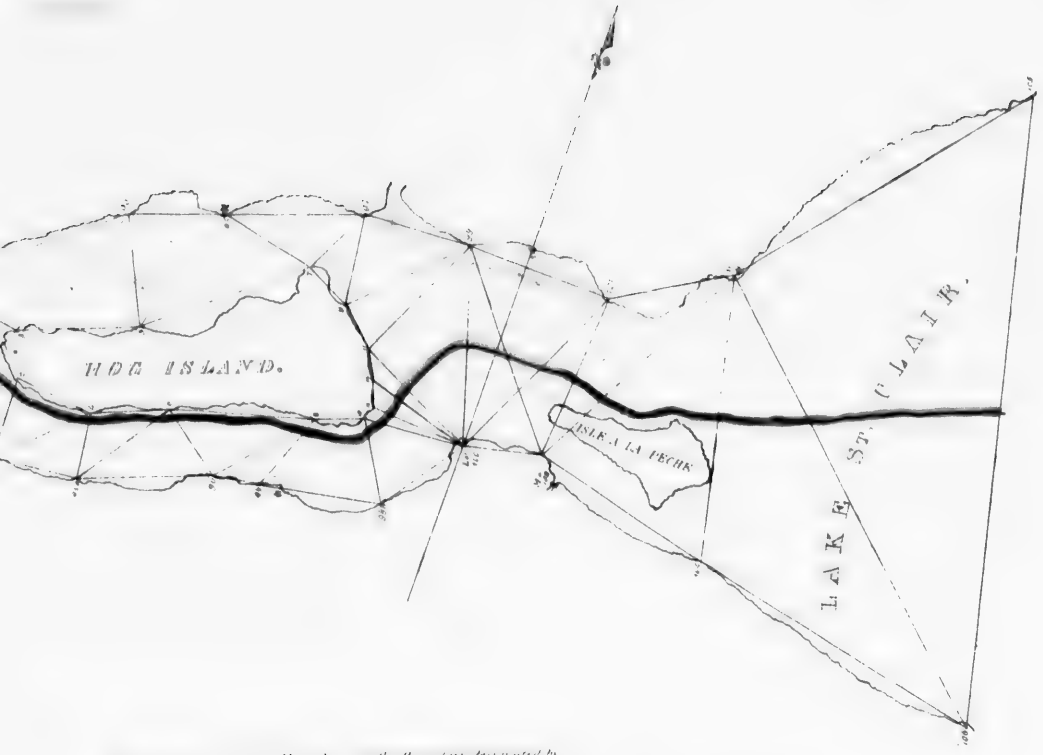
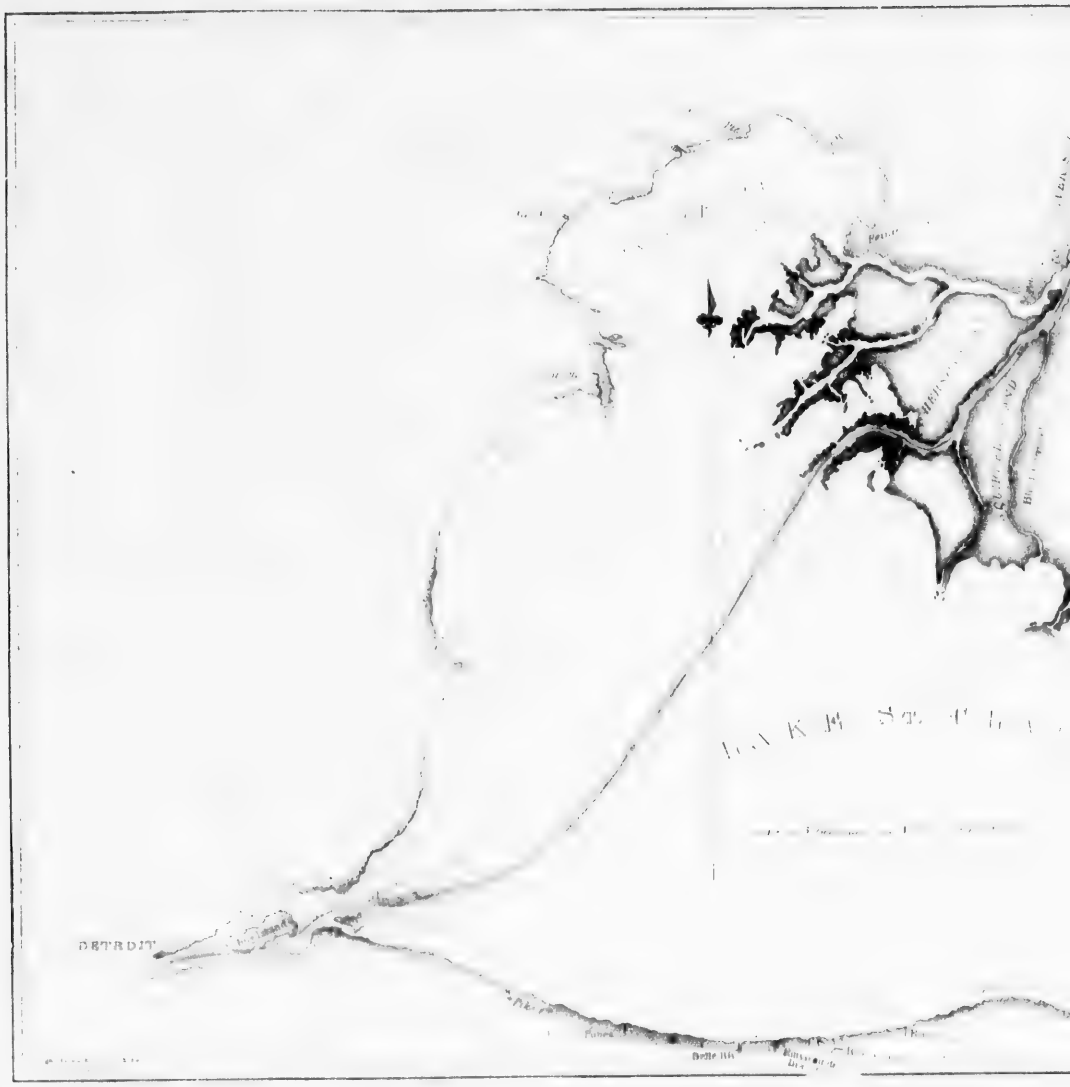


We certify this to be a true Map of part of the Boundary designated by the Sixth Article of the Treaty of Ghent as actually surveyed by order of the said

PETER B PORTER
ANTH. BARCLAY.
WILLIAM A. BAIRD
DAVID THOMPSON

COMMISSIONERS. | SURVEYORS. } UNDER THE 6TH ARTICLES OF THE TREATY OF GHENT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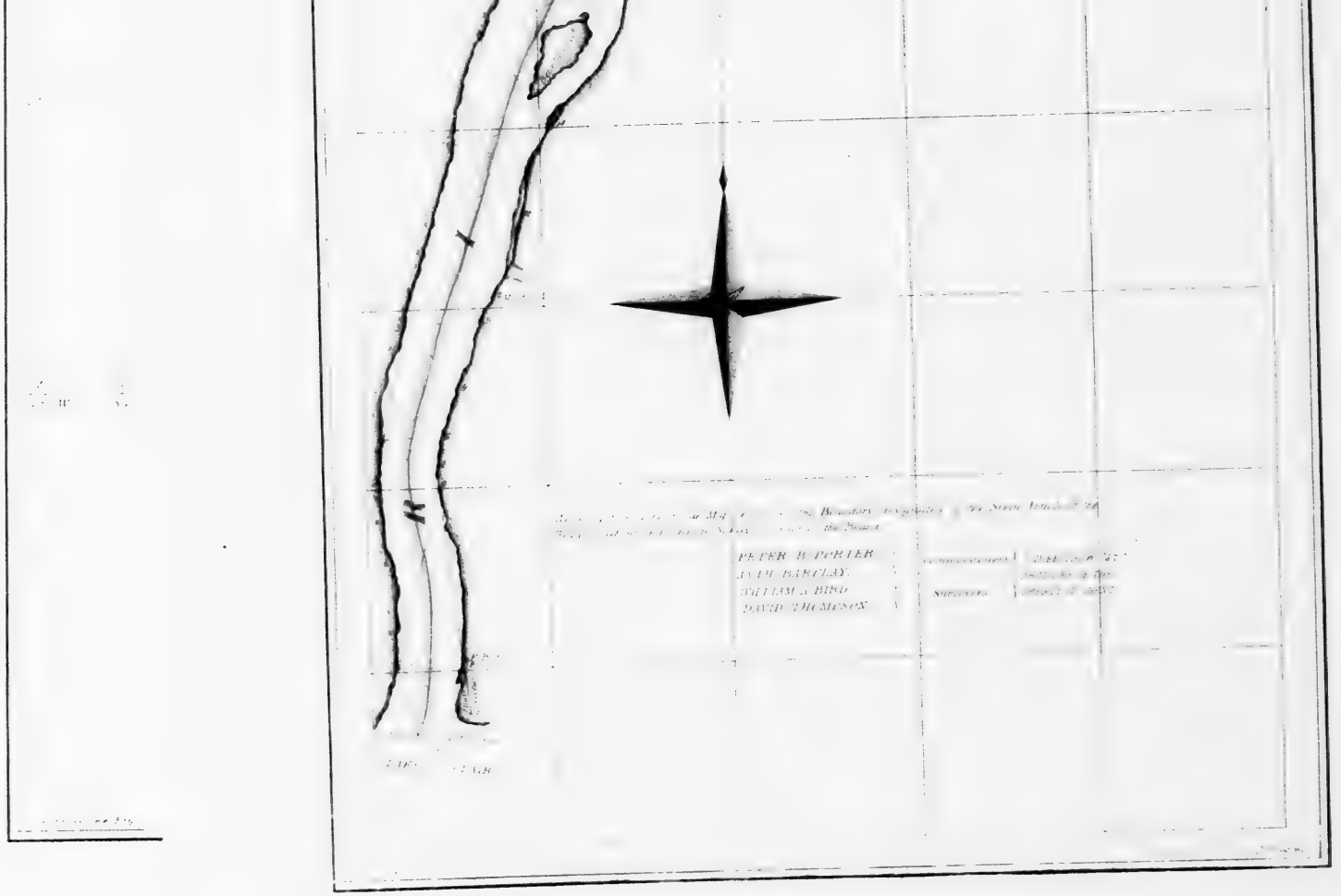
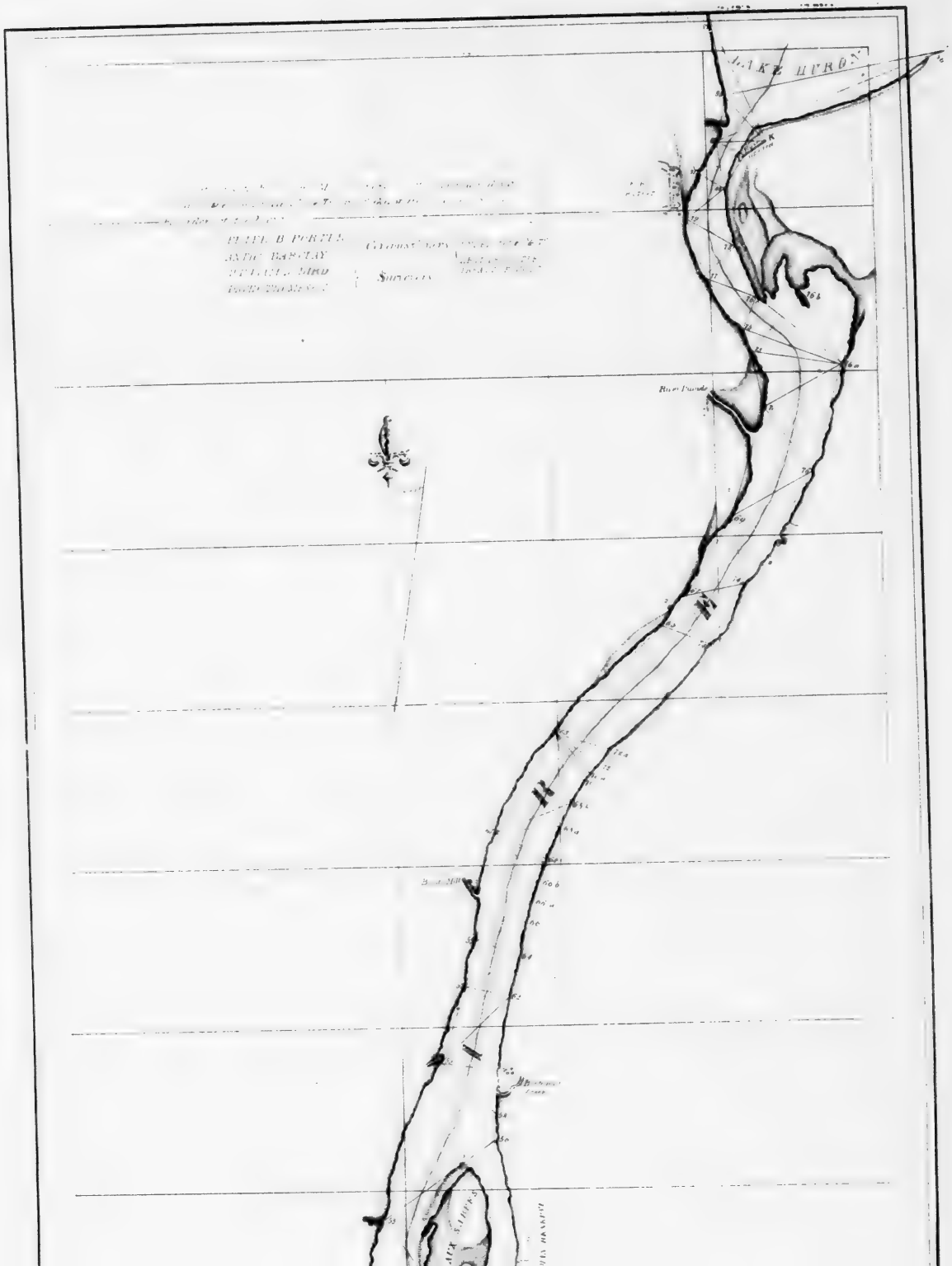

PETER B. PORTER
DAVID THOMPSON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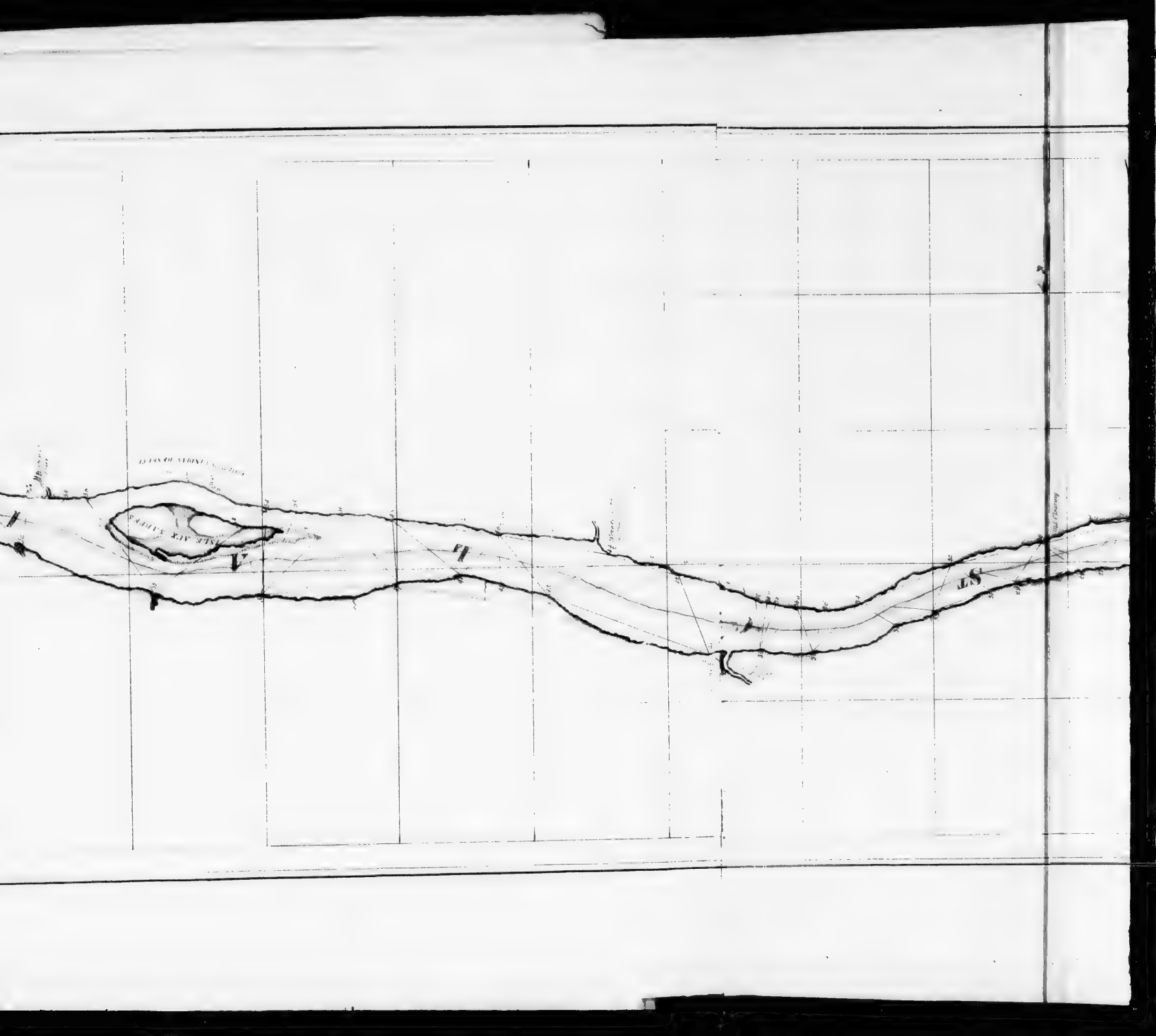
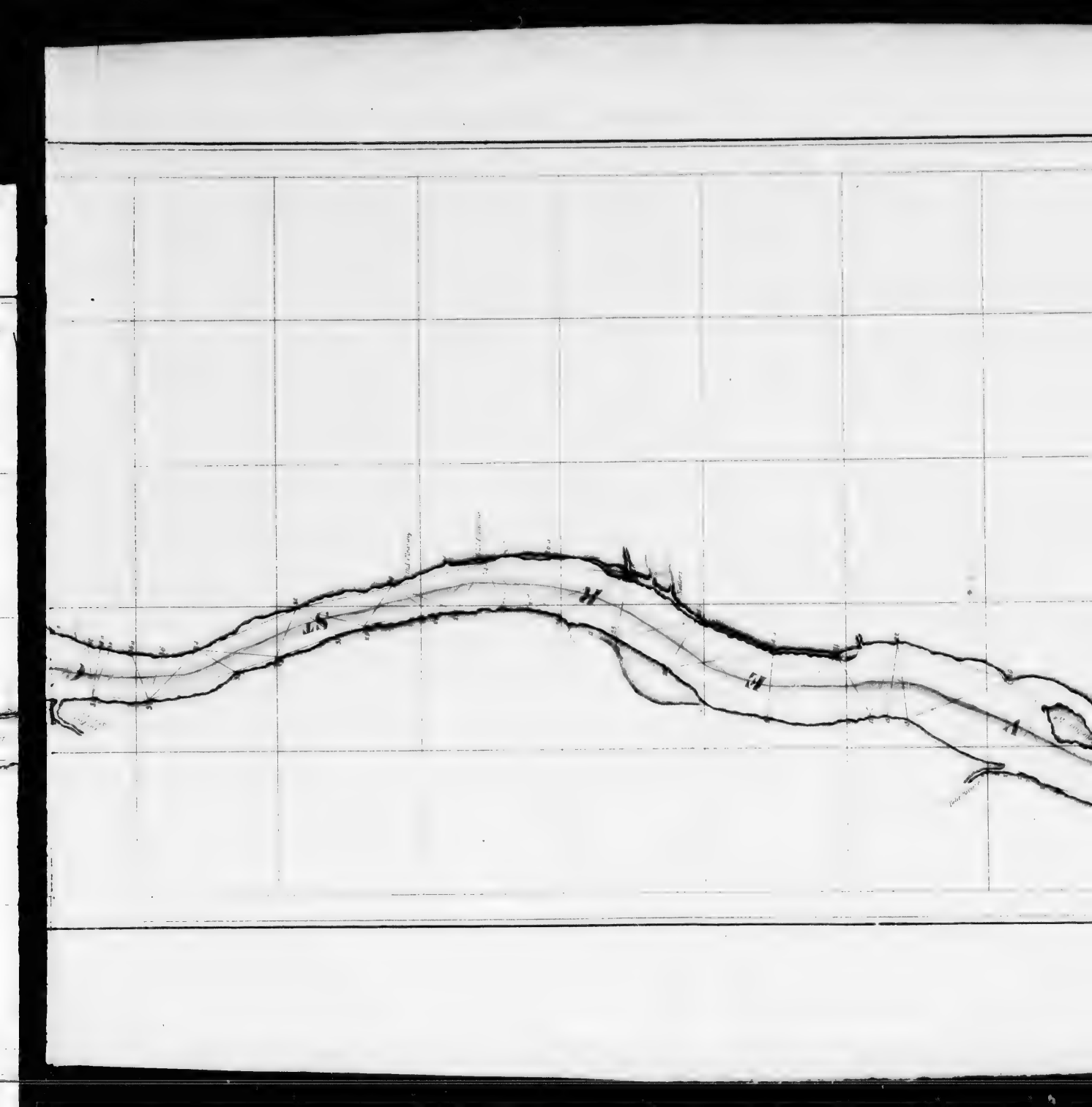
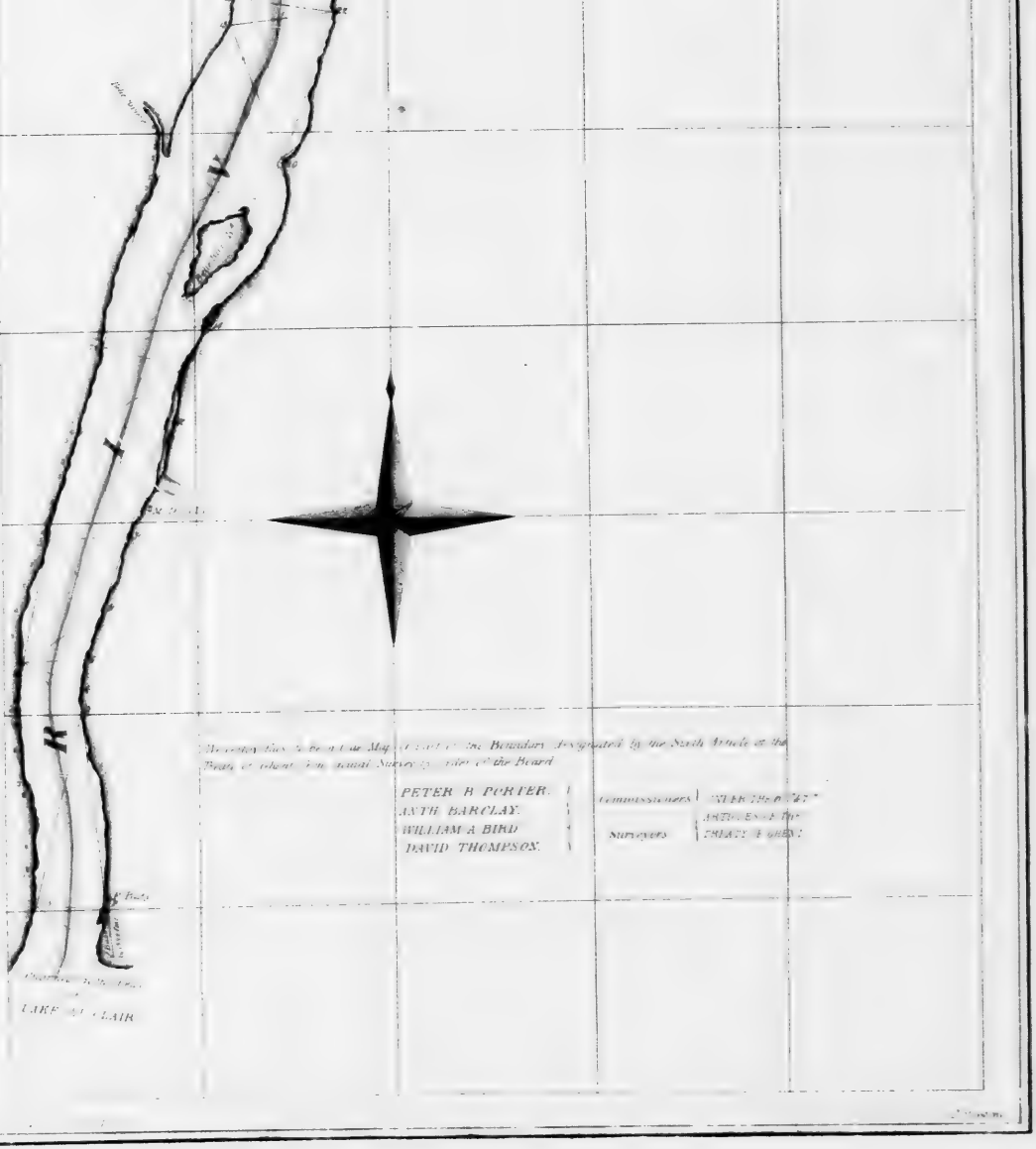
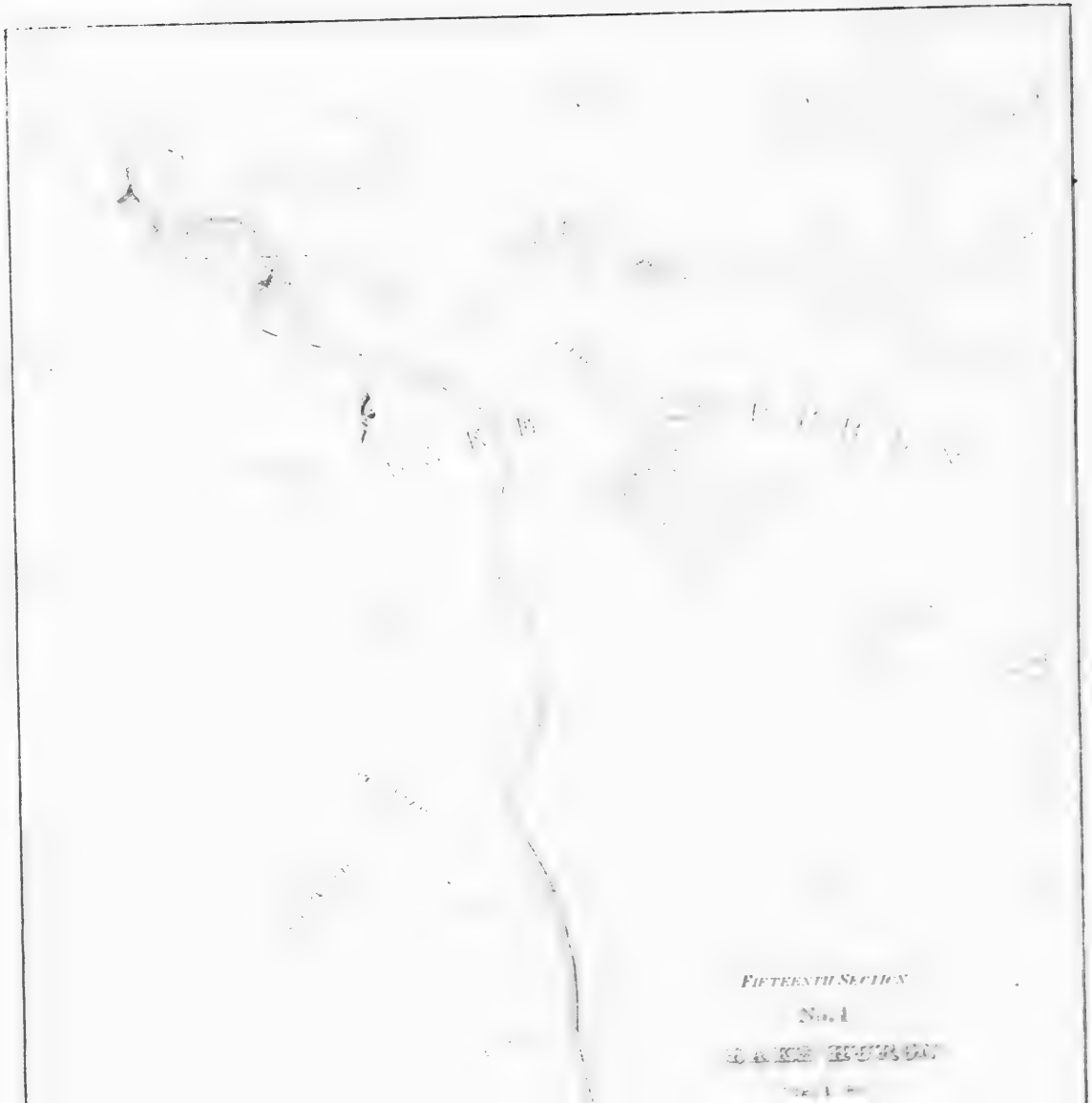





PETER B PORTER.
ANTH BARCLAY.
WILLIAM A BIRD
DAVID THOMPSON.
Commissioners
Surveyors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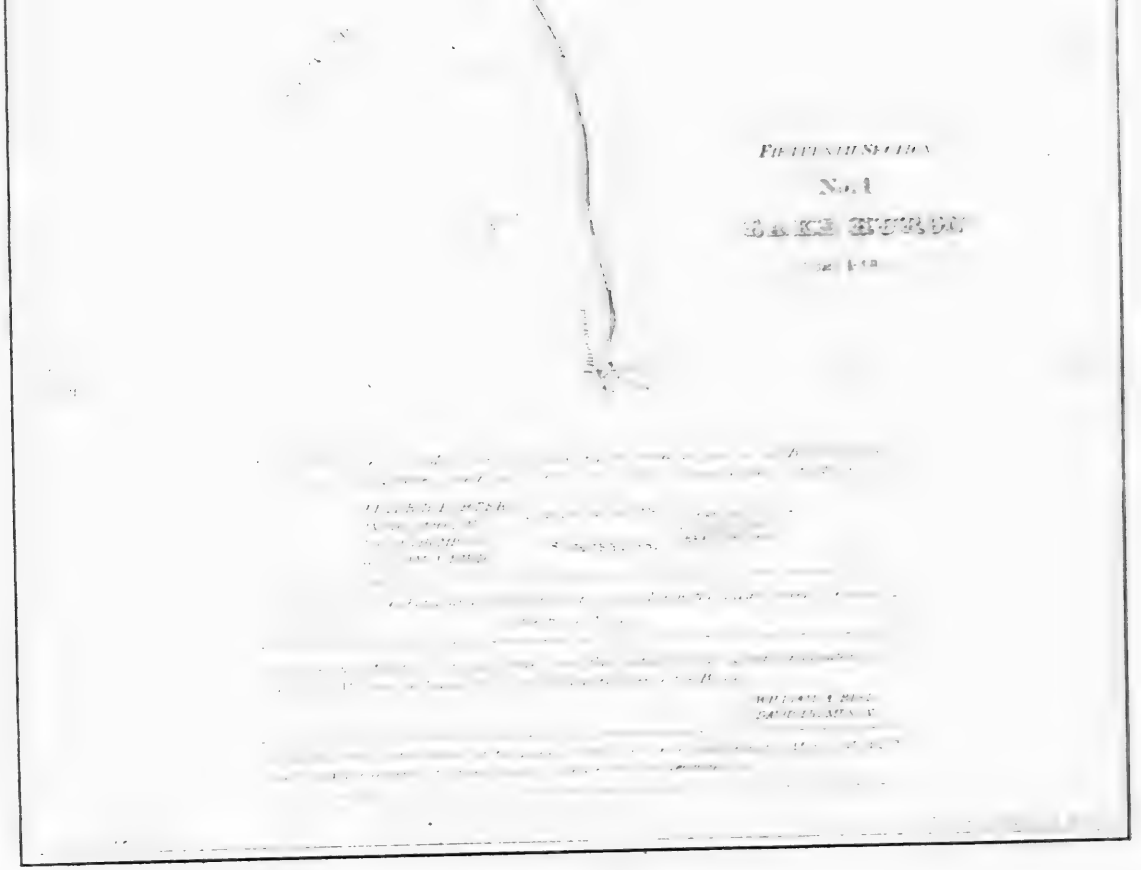

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We certify this to be a true Map of part of the Boundary designated by the 6th Article of the Treaty of about from actual Survey by order of the Board.

PETER B. PORTER	Commissioners	UNDER THE 6TH ART.
ANTH. BARCLAY.		
WILLIAM A. BIRD.	Surveyors.	OF CYCLES OF THE TREATY OF GHENT
DAVID THOMPSON.		

Lithography of Pendleton Boston, Mas.